The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6098 第六千零九十八號 光緒丁丑年五月初四日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1877. 禮拜四 英六月十四號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 13, DALE, British str., 642, Thompson, Bangkok 5th June, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

June 13, FLINTSHIRE, British str., 1,243, F. Thomas, Saigon 8th June, Rice.—A. MACG. HEATON.

June 13, YANGTSZE, British steamer, 783, E. Schultze, Swatow 12th June, Sugar.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 13, JAMES WILSON, British bark, 319, Preidue, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 13, DAPHNE, British ship, 954, A. Arendrup, London 8th February, General.—MEYER & Co.

June 13, OSAKA, British bark, 527, R. Lowe, London 23rd Feb., General.—MEYER & Co.

June 13, HOCHUNG, Chinese steamer, 849, R. Petersen, Swatow 12th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 13TH.

New Era, American ship, for New York.
Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Yangtsze, British steamer, for Saigon.
Feronia, German steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Duna, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Yesso, British steamer, for East Coast.
Ajax, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Jacatra, Dutch bark, for Haiphong.
Irazu, British bark, for Foochow.

Departures.

June 13, BARBARA TAYLOR, British sch., for Foochow.
June 13, HOOGLY, French str., for Shanghai.
June 13, MACGREGOR, Brit. str., for Saigon.
June 13, GASTON AUGER, French bark, for Foochow.
June 13, YOTTUNG, British steamer, for Haiphong.
June 13, GOLDEN HORN, British str., for Saigon.
June 13, THINGVALLA, Danish steamer, for Saigon.
June 13, YESSO, Brit. str., for East Coast.
June 13, FU-YEW, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
June 13, YANGTSZE, British str., for Saigon.
June 13, FERONIA, German str., for Singapore and London.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Flintshire*, str., from Saigon:—
54 Chinese.
Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Foochow:—
Mr. Ebell and 5 Chinese.
Per *Dale*, str., from Bangkok:—
1 European and 57 Chinese.
Per *Hochung*, str., from Swatow:—
52 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Fu-yew*, str., for Shanghai:—
103 Chinese.
Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—
2 Cabin and 100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *New Era*, for New York:—
2 Cabin.

Reports.

The British steamship *Flintshire* reports left Saigon on 8th June, and had fine weather and S.E. winds.

The Chinese steamship *Hochung* reports left Swatow on 13th June, and had strong S.W. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Yangtsze* reports left Swatow on 12th June, and had strong current setting Eastward and fine weather throughout.

The British ship *Daphne* reports left London on 8th February. Having had ship's fore 'tween-decks on fire from 16th April to 27th, during which eleven days the fire was mastered, while steering for South Coast of Africa, Algoa Bay, when fire broke out in lat. 43.59 S. and long. 32.48 E.; the fire was finally put out about 300 miles S.E. of Algoa Bay. Part cargo damaged with fire and water. Otherwise had a very fair passage with fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Osaka* reports left the East India Docks on 22nd February, and proceeded down the river in tow; on the 23rd weighed from Ramsgate Roads, and proceeded through the Downs, and at 3 p.m. landed the pilot off Beachy Head; from thence to the Lizard encountered strong S. Westerly gales, which was passed on 2nd March; from thence moderate weather and variable winds; got the trades in 14 lat.; on the 20th, spoke the British bark *Ottercaps*, from London, bound to Brisbane river, 30 days out. Crossed the Equator on the 24th, in long. 22 W. Experienced very light S.E. trades; on 1st April, passed Trinidad; was becalmed in sight till the 3rd; from thence to the Meridian of the Cape experienced variable winds and very unsettled weather, which was on the 22nd in lat. 40 South. On the 27th encountered a heavy gale from the South and a terrific sea, hove ship to for 12 hours, when gale moderated made sail; from thence to St. Paul's experienced heavy variable winds and high confused sea breaking over the ship fore and aft, which was passed on 7th May. On the 8th encountered a heavy gale from the S.S.E., which lasted 24 hours, ship buried under water; from thence experienced moderate, variable winds with high confused sea, ship's decks continually flooded with water till the 23rd; sighted Christmas Island, and got the S.E. trades; passed Java Head on the 25th; passed Anjer on the 26th; passed through Gaspar Straits on the 28th; had light variable winds and calms till Pulo Sapata, which was on 5th June; from thence to port light Southerly winds and calms.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May—
31, Siam, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
31, Stanhope, British bark, from Nagapatam.
31, Bromo, Dutch steamer, from Acheen.
31, Englic, Dutch bark, from Cheribon.
June—
1, Langkat, British steamer, from Penang.
1, Eastern Isles, Brit. str., from Sourabaya.
1, Far East, British steamer, from Rhio.
1, Bua Caao, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
1, Bangkok, Siamese str., from Tonka.
2, Hap Goan, Dutch bark, from Cheribon.
2, Bon Accord, Brit. bk., from Sunderland.
2, V. A. Fabius, Dutch str., from Acheen.
2, Banda, Dutch steamer, from Macassar.

DEPARTURES.

May—
31, Helene, British bark, for Liverpool.
31, Penang, British steamer, for Samarang.
31, Pontianak, British steamer, for Billiton.
31, Carisbrooke, British steamer, for Penang.
31, Henrik Ibsen, Norw. bark, for Acheen.
June—
1, Benmore, British steamer, for Penang.
2, Emeron, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.
2, Arabia, British steamer, for Calcutta.
2, Devonhurst, British str., for Penang.
2, Bangkok, Siamese str., for Bangkok.
2, Archer, British bark, for Adi.
2, Eastern Isles, British str., for Sourabaya.
2, Large, British bark, for Tientsin.
2, A. Z. de la Gravier, Fr. bk., for Mauritius.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV OTTO DRISHAUS has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st of January, 1876.

PASEDAG & Co.

1m 769 Amoy, 12th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m 430

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY opened a BRANCH of our Firm at AMOY in connection with that of Swatow. Mr. M. G. SCOTT will act as our Agent.

LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

2m 741 Swatow, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at AMOY as AGENT for the Firm of LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & CO.

M. G. SCOTT.

2m 742 Amoy, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. ROWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 894 Swatow, 1st December, 1876.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai,
16th April, 1877. [3m 590

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

6m 814 China, 1st June, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL .... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND .... £110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [885

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......... 500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1877.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1663 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession).

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

tf 795]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 15, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, from the 1st proximo. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

TATA & Co.

No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [25d 866

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE. Possession from the 1st June next.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, GOUGH STREET. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

760 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

tf 730 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also,

"FAIRLEA," WEST POINT, late in the occupation of Dr. DENNYS. These Premises are virtually two Residences, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling, and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/ₒ) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL..........£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND..........£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire, at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1835 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 14th June, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY, CLARET, and GIN.

American TOBACCO, Boxes RAISINS, REVOLVERS, BUTTER, GREEN PEAS, CIGAR TUBES, GLASS JARS, &c.

FLANNELS, TOWELS, LINEN, UNDERSHIRTS, GARTERS, STOCKINGS, &c.

4 Casks PORK, 4 Casks BEEF, 5 Casks FLOUR, 11 Bags BISCUITS, 5 Cases Preserved POTATOES, 2 of CARROTS, and 1 Case Preserved MEATS, 4 Casks SPLIT PEAS, 1 Case LIME JUICE, 2 Cases CARBOLIC ACID, &c., &c.

And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

911. Hongkong, 13th June, 1877.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th June, 1877, at Noon,—

Electro-plated CRUET STANDS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, Butter DISHES, Sardine BOXES, EARRINGS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS, Tooth BRUSHES, Butchers' KNIVES, CORKSCREWS, Watch GLASSES, SPECTACLES, Cash BOXES.

JAMS, JELLIES, MUSTARD, TART FRUITS, CHEESE, Condensed MILK.

Also,

5 Casks SODA CRYSTALS.
20 Cwt. WHITE ZINC.
20 Cases OLD TOM.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

912 Hongkong, 13th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGLISH & COLONIAL MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND A FINE GRAND CONCERT PIANO.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 16th June, 1877, at No. 5, Chancery Lane, at 2 P.M.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, consisting of English-made COUCHES and CHAIRS, Canton Marble-top TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, PIER GLASSES, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, PLATED and GLASSWARE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Marble top WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES and GLASSES, CHEVAL GLASS, &c., &c.

Also, in Splendid Condition, a GRAND CONCERT PIANO, by Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, late Property of the City Hall.

See Catalogues.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, JUN.,
Auctioneer.

863 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 18th June, 1877, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The Horse "KATAMARANG," lately the Property of Sir Arthur Kennedy. Has carried a Lady, and has been in Harness. Height, 15 hands 1¼ inches.

A nearly new SIDE SADDLE, by Jenkinson, with Victoria Stirrup; and INDIA WEYMOUTH BRIDLE.

A Japanese PONY. Height, 14 hands 2¼ inches.

A nearly new SADDLE, complete, by Jenkinson; with INDIA WEYMOUTH BRIDLE.

Can be seen at Messrs. WILLIAMS and KENNEDY'S Livery Stables.

And

An English-made TRAP and HARNESS, complete.

A PONY, SADDLE, and BRIDLE, the Property of an Officer leaving the Colony.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

921 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Miss MAY RICHARDSON to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 19th June, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Nos. 7 and 9, Gage Street,—

The whole of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

Green and Crimson Rep Covered DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, Gilt Framed PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, Marble-top TABLES, Window CORNICES & FRINGES, Fancy ORNAMENTS, &c.

Green Rep Covered DINING-ROOM SUITE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, STATUETTES, and Extension DINING TABLE.

GASALIERS and GAS BRACKETS.

Crimson and Green Rep Covered BED-ROOM SUITES, Lady's Teakwood WARDROBES, English-made Marble-top BUREAUS with GLASS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet TABLES, Cheval GLASS, Toilet GLASSES, American-made BEDSTEADS, with Spring MATTRESSES, &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

One COTTAGE PIANO, by LUNAU, Lubeck.

And

One American COOKING RANGE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

913 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Offices of the Marine Department, Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels "BERENGUELA" AND "CIRCE" (declared by the Government "useless for further service").

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be for the

Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... $20,926.08.
Corvette "CIRCE" $5,278.27

and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

1m 905 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for Messrs. HOBOKEN, DE BIE, and TORLEY, of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the HIGH QUALITY of their GENEVA.

1m 857 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER,
TUBORGS FABRIKKER,
$7½ per Case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

2w 858 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN CHINESE HOUSES, situated on QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A GATLING GUN, in splendid working order.

For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

593 Hongkong, 18th April, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SPANISH WINES,
NAMELY:—
SUPERIOR OPORTO, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR TINTO, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR SHERRY, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR MALAGA, IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA, IN BOTTLES.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 876 Hongkong, 7th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE,
"WEISSLACK."
$19..........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869,
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$8..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
$5..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6..........per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

719 Hongkong, 9th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

tf 874 Hongkong, 6th June, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.

3m 777 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 43, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [tf 852

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

A1 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates subject to a Discount of 20 °/ₒ on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Offices of the Undersigned until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., for DOCKING, REPAIRING, and PAINTING the British Steamer "WM. COBES DE VRIES."

Specifications of the Work required may be seen on board on application either to the CAPTAIN or CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FOOK MOW LOONG & Co.,
Agents,
48, Bonham Strand West.

909 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned until Noon on MONDAY, the 18th instant, for

EXTENDING THE PIER IN FRONT OF H.M. NAVAL YARD;
BUILDING A RETAINING WALL TO SIDE OF THE NULLAH;
And
SUNDRY REPAIRS, &c., AT H.M. NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and further information obtained on application.

JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 12th June, 1877. [903

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Head Office,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1877. [902

SPANISH CONSULATE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Captains and Supercargoes of Vessels bound for Ports of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico that, in the event of no Consul or Spanish Agent residing at the port of clearance, the Manifest necessary to be presented at the port of arrival may be substituted by the Certificate of three Merchants residing at the port of departure, or by the Administrator of Clearances, or other local Authority.

Rules 7 and 15 are to be considered amended with the alterations noted above.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

2w 904 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

NOTICE.

PIANOS, &c., TUNED AND REPAIRED,
BY
A. HAHN,

Care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.

1m 883 Hongkong, 9th June, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.

227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong 23rd May, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Shareholders in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

4m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/ₒ) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/ₒ) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/ₒ.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1068 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE British Steamer

"HOLYROOD"

A. McVicar, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

915 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Steamer

"CHINKIANG"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

913 Hongkong, 13th June, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"NORMANBY"

will be despatched as above from SINGAPORE on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

914 Hongkong, 13th June, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SOLE AGENT in HONGKONG for Messrs. ALFRED DE MONTEBELLO & Co. for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE. Brand "DUC DE MONTEBELLO;" "CARTE BLANCHE."

T. G. LINSTEAD.

7d 916 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

PRIME SWEET MILK CHEESE. EDAM CHEESE. AMERICAN HAMS and BACON. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF. SOUR KROUT, in Stone Jars. SALT HERRINGS, in Tins. SPARKLING MOSELLE, $7 per Doz. CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Doz. Case, $10. CLARET, 1 Doz. Case, $2.50. GOLD LEAF and SHAG TOBACCO.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

1m 917]

FOR SALE.

RAMSEY'S BUNGALOW, situated in Chefoo, on the South side of Yentai Hill, standing on its own Ground; containing Eight Rooms, Bath-rooms, Out-houses, &c., together with Gardens.

For further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., Swatow; or,
Messrs. CORNABE & Co., Chefoo.

tf 919 Swatow, 12th June, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE DEPARTURE of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer "ALASKA" is unavoidably POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1w 908 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

WANTED, a MATRON for the LOCK HOSPITAL; one who can speak both English and Chinese preferred.

Salary $30 a Month and Quarters.

With the Applications, Certificates should be sent to the Colonial Surgeon, Government Civil Hospital.

7d 901 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable WIDOW, as ATTENDANT on CHILDREN or an INVALID LADY proceeding to Europe. Good References. Address "A. B.," care of *Daily Press* Office.

694 Hongkong, 4th May, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

From This Date, the DINNER HOUR at this Establishment will be HALF-PAST SEVEN, until further notice.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
Proprietors.

7d 884 Hongkong, 9th June, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S CONSULTING and OPERATING ROOMS will be on the Ground-floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

tf 808 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK *OSAKA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

7d 918 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP *DAPHNE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

7d 920 Hongkong, 14th June, 1877.

STEAMSHIP *HOOGLY*.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, at 5 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

906 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

BARQUE *CHINAMAN*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

778 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14TH, 1877.

THE report furnished by Mr. DAVENPORT as the result of his observations on the journey from Hankow to Yunnan, and just printed, is a rather elaborate document, and contains a great deal of highly important information on the trading capabilities of the country traversed by the Yunnan Mission. The report is, moreover, well written and will be read with interest even by those not immediately concerned in the tradal capacities of the interior of China, as it abounds with fresh information. Mr. DAVENPORT evidently used his eyes to good purpose, and accurately carried out Sir THOMAS WADE's instructions to take observations on the country through which he passed. The result, at all events, is a full and exhaustive report, which we can only give in instalments, through want of space. Similarly, in commenting upon it, we must be content to notice sections of it at one time. The least interesting portion of the document to foreign residents in China is necessarily the opening portion, which refers to places which have been previously visited and reported on by the agents of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. What Mr. DAVENPORT says about Shashih and Ichang is confirmatory of previous reports. The former, though a straggling, dirty, unwalled town, is, he states, a most important mart, whither large numbers of junks resort, and is well situated for the carrying on of trade, as it is the port of King-chow-fu, a large prefectural city. But while there is no doubt that Shashih is an emporium of commerce, its situation in low marshy country, below the average level of the river, in a semi-tropical country, would certainly, as Mr. DAVENPORT remarks, render it an unhealthy place of residence for Europeans. In this respect Ichang possesses great advantages over Shashih, and they have secured for it the honour of selection as one of the new treaty ports, though as a commercial mart it is vastly inferior to Shashih. Mr. DAVENPORT is plainly of opinion that by making Shashih a port of call and Ichang the treaty port nothing can be lost. There appears to be little trade going on at the picturesque city of Kweichow-fu, the inhabitants of which are said to exist on the passing junks, which are obliged to submit to inspection at the Custom house there. From Kweichow-fu to Chungking the country is highly cultivated, every available inch of soil being utilised. Of Chungking Mr. DAVENPORT says that it quite came up to the descriptions given of it as the emporium of Western China, but he adds that he was somewhat surprised to hear that owing to the oppressive taxation a large number of the best houses were untenanted, from the failure of the hongs which had occupied them, "while at least half of the junks (which extended for miles along the faces of Chungking and Li-min, both in the Yangtsze and the river Ho) were laid up for want of employment." Making allowance for some exaggeration in the native statement, the fact that trade has fallen off remains nevertheless, as the city authorities confirmed that portion of it to Mr. DAVENPORT, though they attributed it, as they naturally would, to different causes. The tendency of the officials all over the Central Kingdom is apparently the same. In their eagerness to get at the golden eggs, they frequently kill the goose, and will not take warning from experience. By this means many once prosperous cities have been reduced to stagnant and decaying little towns, the trade they formerly possessed having been driven away by the intolerable oppression of the mandarins. In the course of his progress Mr. DAVENPORT took notes with regard to the crops, and some of his remarks on these are worthy of careful attention. He noticed that large quantities of cotton were grown in the province of Hupeh, a considerable portion of which he ascertained is consumed by the villagers themselves, by whom it is woven into a coarse cloth like that almost universally worn by the people of China. The natives assert that it is not only more durable, but also far warmer than foreign shirtings, and Mr. DAVENPORT hereupon records his fear "that the idea of clothing the imaginary 'teeming millions' of China in foreign long-cloths is a mere delusion, their consumption being limited to the well-to-do class." But this assumption has, probably, yet to be proved. The goods sent out for the most part have not been of the width or make to suit the Chinese, whose ideas have been too little studied by the foreign importers. They like the cloth in narrower widths and of a heavier and coarser make than the Manchester fabrics. But there is no reason why the Lancashire manufacturers should not, having first carefully ascertained the requirements of the natives, send out special goods at low prices which could compete with the home-spun cloth. The strongest and most durable would undoubtedly carry the day, even if a trifle more expensive. So long as flimsy goods, stuffed with China clay and other filling, are sent out there is little chance of the Manchester manufactures obtaining any greater hold of the Chinese market. On the contrary, they are likely to lose the ground they have already gained. The portion of Mr. DAVENPORT's report dealing with Yunnan is even more interesting and instructive than the first part, for the information is newer, but it would be impossible to review it in the course of one notice. We therefore leave its consideration for a future opportunity.

We are glad to learn from a circular which has reached us that it intended to resuscitate the *Independant de Saigon*. A settlement of such importance as Saigon ought to be able to support its newspaper.

Yesterday, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Government flags were flown half-mast high, and at noon twenty-one minute guns were fired, as a mark of respect to the memory of the lately deceased Queen of the Netherlands. The flags at the various Consulates were at half-mast during the day, and the greater number of the vessels in harbour of all nationalities paid a similar mark of respect.

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening on the Cricket-Ground, commencing at 5.30:—

Overture	"Le Domino Noir"	Auber.
Valse	"Mein Schouster"	Gung'l.
Selection	"Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Valse	"Die Industriellen"	Strauss.
Selection	"Il Barbière"	Rossini.
Galop	"Hit and Miss"	Hervé.

"God Save the Queen."

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

The master of the British ship *Daphne*, which arrived yesterday, reports that vessel was on fire from the 16th to the 27th April last, on the African coast, in lat. 43. 59. S. long. 32. 48. E. The fire was finally subdued when she was three hundred miles S. E. of Algoa Bay. Part of the cargo was damaged by fire and water. It is not known how the fire originated. Immediately on the ship's arrival in the harbour, the captain sent to the Water Police to take the crew in custody on a charge of breaking bulk on the 3rd and 4th inst. and being drunk (not mutiny, as has been stated). They are now (ten in number) under the care of Inspector Grimes, and will be brought before the Harbour Master this morning.

Hoffman's romantic opera, "Arminius," is to be played at Dresden towards the close of the season.

The fresh-water canal from Cairo to Lake Timsah is able to bring under cultivation 100,000 acres of desert.

A Hungarian expedition to Central Asia is being organised, to study the mineralogy and botany of some unexplored regions.

Colorado *Sphinx*:—"If you are not sure of yourself use violet ink and French note. If that don't give you away, wear your hat on one side of your head and put a brass horseshoe on your cravat."

THE CURRENCY MEMORIAL.

The following correspondence has been placed in our hands for publication:—

Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
30th May, 1877.

Hon. J. G. Austin, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have been requested by the promoters to forward the accompanying memorial to His Excellency John Pope Hennessy upon the Currency of Hongkong, and shall be obliged by your having the goodness to lay the same before the Lieutenant-Governor.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
GRANVILLE SHARP.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
5th June, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, forwarding a memorial on the Currency Question, and I am to inform you that the memorial will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Granville Sharp, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
6th June, 1877.

Hon. J. G. Austin, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 5th instant intimating that the Currency Memorial will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Will you permit me, on behalf of the memorialists, to suggest that the several specimens of clean and mutilated silver coin and the ivory-(steel)-yard be forwarded at the same time; these, after they have answered the immediate purpose in connection with the memorial, may form a novel and interesting addition to the numismatic specimens in the British Museum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GRANVILLE SHARP.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
11th June, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding some specimens of clean and mutilated silver coins for transmission with the Currency Memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I am to inform you in reply that they have been forwarded as requested.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Granville Sharp, Esq.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

(*Viâ Southern Route.*)

LONDON, 11th June.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

According to unofficial despatches the Russians have attempted the passage of the Danube at Nikopoli, but have been repulsed.

THE RUMOURS OF PEACE.

The Russian Press, on the subject of peace negotiations, is indignant at the notion that Russia would be satisfied with a peace without solid guarantees from Turkey.

LONDON, 12th June.

THE MONTENEGRIN REBELLION.

The Turks continue to meet with successes in Montenegro.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

The Russians are massing troops on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Rustchuk and Nikopoli.

A TURKISH FORCED LOAN.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has approved of a forced loan of £5,000,900.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

13th June.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

GAMBLING.

Chan Atsai, who said he was a doctor, was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour for gambling on the Praya Central.

KEEPING HIS PROMISE.

James Handlen, the seaman who when before the magistrate the other day said he would get drunk again as soon as at liberty, was again brought up, this time charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel by throwing a brick into the window. He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

Chun Afuk, a chair coolie, was charged by Ho Aki, a seamstress, with snatching her hair pins from her head near No. 5 Police Station. The prisoner, it appears, was caught by P.C. 598, running away with his booty. The gaol authorities proved him to be an old offender, and he was committed for trial.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Ho Aii and four others were charged with having their cargo boats in shore at 2 p.m. this morning. They were fined $1 each.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Yan Kong Fui, a coal coolie, was sentenced to one month's hard labour for snatching a hair pin from the head of a woman named Hu Aki, whilst she was engaged baling out water in Ship-street.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 4th May.

BRITISH POLICY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Regarding the intentions of the British Government, one can only judge by the circumstantial evidence which undoubted facts furnish, and of these I venture the following as a fair summary. Let me begin with the warlike speech of the Prime Minister uttered last November at Guildhall. Notwithstanding the extreme pressure brought to bear upon the Government with respect to this speech, not one word of it was ever attempted to be qualified, and surely what has since happened has tended to show that Lord Beaconsfield was correct in his estimate of the value of Russian promises. It is notorious that his Lordship is now more bellicose than ever, and it is also stated on good authority, that a few days ago even the unimpassioned Lord Derby quite lost his temper with Count Schouvaloff. On being questioned last Friday in the House of Lords, as to the ideas of the Government upon the pleas put forward by Prince Gortschakoff in his circular announcing to the Powers the Russian declaration of war with Turkey, Lord Derby frankly stated that the arguments and conclusions therein set forth did not meet with the approval and concurrence of H.M. Government. Strong language that under the circumstances.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

These may be called words, capable of neutralization by the wiles of diplomacy. The evidence which I have to adduce however embraces deeds. Thus renewed and increased activity is the order of the day in our dockyards, and the following vessels have been ordered to be got ready for the pennant with all possible speed:—Ironclads: *Minotaur, Hercules, Triumph, Thunderer, Nelson, Northampton, Inflexible, Temeraire, Dreadnought, Resistance, Black Prince* and *Defence*. Not armour clad: *Active, Inconstant, Boadicea*, two steel frigates launched some months since at Pembroke, *Pelican, Helicon, Wild Swan, Penguin*, and *Euryalus*. Some of these are new and nearly completed, or are good ships requiring repair. I must have omitted some, I fancy, but there certainly are a large number building besides those I have named, in a more or less forward state. I should not omit to add, that nearly all the vessels I have named are being fitted with torpedo apparatus. The list comprizes a naval force exceeding that of all the foreign navies afloat.

There are ten boats for landing horses under construction at Devonport, which are ordered to be got ready by the end of this month.

Seventeen 38-ton Woolwich Infants are under orders for Gibraltar, the sum of £10,000 having been appropriated to mount them. Warlike stores are being sent to Malta, and what seems strange 200 tons of such material are under shipment for Esquimault.

Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor of Gibraltar, our best fighting man, is to take charge of the troops at Malta, so as to be nearer the seat of war.

An Admiralty officer is now at Liverpool taking a list of the respective capacity of each large steamer sailing out of that port for transport service.

The United States papers report that orders have been received from the British Government for a large quantity of timber for shipbuilding purposes.

A FORECAST.

There are a number of rumours and circumstances which I could mention confirmatory of the view I take that early hostilities are contemplated, such as the movements and equipment of troops, the pressure put upon the clothing departments, the repeated Cabinet Councils and interviews between the Queen and her Ministers; but this all furnishes indirect evidence and may only mean preparedness. The point which I lay most stress upon is this, Clause 5 of the proclamation of neutrality just issued, runs thus:—"And whereas we, being desirous of preserving to our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined * to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between them. We therefore have thought fit, &c." In the proclamation of neutrality issued at the breaking out of the Franco-German war, the corresponding clause contained the following at the portion of the sentence which I have marked with a star—"to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns, their subjects, and territories, and to remain at peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly intercourse with each of them and their respective subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their respective countries, territories, and dominions." The omission appears to me to be very significant indeed.

I hear that Sir Garnet Wolseley had a long conference yesterday with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of future possible military operations on the Asian side of Turkey. I am also informed that the recruiting officers report a great accession of recruits, owing not so much to the prospect of war as to the superior advantages now offered to the soldier and the prevailing dulness of trade.

Of course, I am but giving my opinion, and when I deduce my inferences, the reader can form his own views. England's weak point lies in this, that immediately on Turkey sustaining severe reverses, the Sultan may be inclined to treat for peace with the Czar. I do not myself believe that the Russians have any designs whatever on European Turkey. Germany, Austria, and Italy will assuredly oppose Muscovite aggrandisement either on the Danube or in the Balkan, while England will certainly occupy Constantinople should it fall in jeopardy. Until the Bosphorus is menaced, England has no concern with Russian doings in Europe, and when that takes place, England will be well supported by the Powers I have named. In Asia, however, the matter is different; there England alone of all the Great Powers is imperilled by Russian aggression. My contention is that the object of Russia in carrying on war on the Danube is to divert the Ottoman army from Asia and to support the rising of the Christians in the Balkan, so that the Czar may the more easily achieve his designs in Asia Minor. If, therefore, the Sultan, becoming worsted, should be willing to cede to the Czar what Russia requires in Asia, England alone would have to veto the arrangement, and it is difficult to understand how England can do this and at the same time refuse to assist Turkey. That seems to me the inevitable kernel of this Eastern Question.

Now we know precisely what it is that Russia wants, namely the South East coast and territory of the Black Sea, to wit the harbour of Trebizond and every thing Turkish to the East of it, with the whole territory between the Euphrates and the Tigris, including Bagdad of course, right down to the Persian Gulf. At present Russia cannot utilise the Black Sea for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Persian Gulf, and that is what she aims at. Now England will not submit to this encroachment, whether we have to fight Russia unaided or with the assistance of the Turk, so that we had better be up and stirring before the Sultan is crushed; and that no doubt is Lord Beaconsfield's creed.

In my opinion, both the prowess and the intellectual capacity of Russia as a nation, are vastly overrated. For instance, take the case of the Crimean war. The British and French fleets entered the Black Sea for the purpose of mediation; to render which impossible the Russian fleet incontinently destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinope. That was Muscovite bounce all over—England and France, unable to pocket the offensive act of defiance, at once declared war. What was the result? All the Russian ships fled behind stone walls and most were sunk to prevent the enemy entering their harbours—not a ghost of a fight remained in them, and when the troops ventured on the open, they were scattered like chaff whenever cold steel could reach them. A more lamentable termination to so high-handed a game was surely never known before, and had Napoleon III. allowed the logical sequel to have been obtained by a third campaign, the probability is that Muscovite aggressiveness would have been dealt a fatal blow. At all events, whilst the war hardly scratched the skin of England and France financially, the Russian Government note of 100 roubles was *not* saleable at one rouble.

What evidence is there that matters have improved since then? I cannot see it. Take the case of Odessa—the most commercial and well-to-do city in the Empire. In an evil hour some English capitalists ventured on a scheme to supply the city with water. All sorts of concessions and inducements were held out and the scheme was duly perfected. It would have paid well enough if it had been allowed to stand on its own bottom, but municipal corruption and legal venality are so rampant, that the rates could not be collected and the company had actually to supply the city with water—I can't say for nothing, for then matters would have come to a crisis, but for just as much as would keep the operation of the works from being stopped.

Take another case; and really I think it admits of considerable doubt whether the Russian Government excels that of China in actual intelligence. The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* describes very graphically how the mandarins have dealt with the dreadful famine raging in the North of China. They sent no grain themselves, but, when merchants did so, a limit was put upon the selling rate and of course supplies soon stopped. The starving populace sold their land at a sacrifice for food, and the mandarins caused all such sales to be cancelled—so the people being mandarinized were left to starve. In the matter of ironclads, I do not think the Russian Government displayed one particle more sense than the mandarins I have described. Had the Czar two years ago contracted in England for the construction of a couple of ironclads similar to the *Devastation*, he would now have been in a position to force the Dardanelles and destroy the Turkish fleet—or at all events to sweep the Mediterranean of all ships flying the Crescent. But no, he must employ Russian labour, impose a heavy protective tax on foreign iron, and attempt the construction of abortions like the *Peter the Great* and the circular *Popoffs*. And so infatuated was this astute potentate, that whilst Abdul Aziz, mad as he proved to be, was "hastening his ruin" by building ironclads in England, *The Times* was retained to explain to the world that Russia alone knew how to construct ironclads, and that England was quite adrift on the subject. The consequence is that Turkey commands the sea, and the Czar finds to his cost that he has been living in a fool's paradise. If half the stories current be true, the failure of the *Great Peter* and the *Popoffs* is simply ludicrous.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Then again, with respect to Russia's financial position. The funded debt is equal to 250 millions sterling, the unfunded to 120 millions, and on guaranteed railways, now under Government control, 170 millions. There are some internal loans, the exact position of which cannot be got at. The grand total of debt bearing interest is at least 550 millions sterling, the annual charge whereof is 30 millions. That is more than the charge on our own national debt. If Russia can stagger long under such a load as that, she must have resources which no one has ever heard of. She pays 5 per cent., but only receives 70 for 100. We pay 3 per cent., and receive about 95 for 100. That is, she pays fully double what we do, and whilst she cannot raise another stiver at that, our scrip would be readily saleable. How she manages in her present financial strait is a mystery, but the strict observance of secrecy practised abundantly illustrates that the source is temporary, as all attempts to raise a loan have failed. Even this, however, is but half the case, inasmuch as paper money has already been issued to such an extent as to cause a depreciation of value of at least 30 per cent.

It seems to me that very little is known about the actual internal condition of Russia, and I think good grounds exist for the belief that it is much worse than is generally supposed. What with the war and the unusually severe winter, the distress in the country amongst the mercantile, agricultural, and working classes is known to be intense to a degree. Very few towns have made the usual voluntary contributions to the war, and even St. Petersburg contributed only to the ambulance corps. The *Golos* was suppressed the other day for two months merely for expressing a hope that the sufferings now entailed on the middle classes might entitle them on the establishment of peace to parliamentary institutions. The illness of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's brother and the Commander-in-chief, was undoubtedly caused by wounds received in an attempt to assassinate him during a review. That discontent exists both in the army and in the State, there is no doubt. Prince Gortschakoff, it is asserted, has virtually resigned, and both the Imperial family and the Imperial Councils teem with dissensions.

It looks to me as though matters had become desperate and that nothing but the sword could solve them. The army of the Danube is estimated at 180,000 men, whilst that of Asia is declared to be 250,000. The entire army is being mobilised, and if the scheme on paper can be carried out one million and a quarter of men will be under arms in a couple of months.

IMPENDING JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The rumour is current, but I cannot guarantee the truth of it, that Sir James Hannen will shortly be raised to the Court of Appeal, it being assumed that Lord Justice Amphlett will not be able to resume his judicial duties. Should that change take place, rumour adds that Sir Henry Hawkins will go to the Divorce Court. The change is anticipated with much satisfaction by those who think that the principal object of a court of law is to afford room for merriment. They know that Sir Henry is very "funny," and they expect that he will provide them with inexhaustible laughter should he be called upon to adjudicate upon the quarrels of unfaithful husbands and wives. For my own part, I should have supposed that any step tending to lower the dignity of such a tribunal, and to make breaches of the Seventh Commandment a matter of jest, would be very much to be regretted. There are other speculations afloat. People are saying that both the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are likely to be on the bench before long. This supposition is due to the fact that some of our principal judges are well on in years. For instance, Sir Fitzroy Kelly is 81, and he, it is supposed, will be succeeded by Sir Hardinge Giffard. Sir Alexander Cockburn is 75, but he is certain not to give up his post so long as he can possibly avoid resignation.

THE MAGNA CHARTA ASSOCIATION.

Some fussy members of the Magna Charta Association—I wonder if these gentry know what the Magna Charta is?—have been writing letters to the members for Birmingham inviting their opinion about the innocence of Arthur Orton. Mr. Bright declines again to discuss the question, having so often done so before. Mr. Chamberlain gives the friends of the Claimant credit for sincerity, but claims the right to have an opinion of his own, and this opinion is that Orton is an impostor, and "one of a very bad kind." Even according to his own account he must have been a "bad son, a most determined liar, an ungrateful friend, and a seducer of women;" and therefore Mr. Chamberlain is altogether at a loss to understand the sympathy expressed for so bad a son and so determined a liar on his own confession. Mr. Chamberlain adds that he does not entertain the least doubt of the justice of the verdict, and he practically defies the Orton sympathisers to do their worst at the next election. Mr. Muntz refused even to reply to the letter of the Magna Charta Association. Mr. Muntz was right.

MISTAKES OF FRENCH JOURNALS.

The reports in French newspapers as to England's intentions with respect to the war are very amusing. A few days ago one of the Paris papers announced that the English *Admiralty* had provided a force of fifty thousand men to occupy Candia; the transport will be found by the Marine Department. The *Bien Public* of the day before yesterday gravely states that the British fleet in the Mediterranean is ordered to Smyrna, in order to watch the *Bosphorus* and the *Euphrates*! This sublime disregard of geography reminds one of the nautical ballad in which the cabin-boy announces—

> "I see Jerusalem and Madagascar,
> And North and South Amerikee."

THE TRADING CAPABILITIES OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE YUNNAN MISSION.

(*Continued.*)

TIMBER FORESTS.

This part of Yunnan produces the famous nan-mu, so highly esteemed by the Court for building purposes, and by the wealthy for coffins on account of its durability. This timber is to be seen in perfect condition, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, in the shape of enormous pillars in the tombs of Emperors of the Ming dynasty, and has usually been supposed by foreigners to be teak. The tree is tall, thin, straight growing, having no bough or twigs on the stem, but suddenly shooting out branches at the top, somewhat like a canopy over a Maypole. Its bark is of a peculiar ashy grey colour, and a specimen of the leaves, gathered by myself, accompanying this Report, will prove beyond all doubt that it is not a member of the teak family. During the Ming dynasty this wood had already become scarce (having probably been everywhere cut down and not replanted), and was brought chiefly from almost inaccessible valleys, situated in the valleys inhabited by wild tribes. The Imperial Palaces at Peking were built almost entirely of this timber, the Emperor Kia-tsing, in the year 1558, making use of 15,712 logs or tree trunks, and the Emperor Wan-li, 5,660 logs in the year 1597. The regulation block or log measured 82 feet in length and 13½ feet in circumference. As the wood had to be dragged over several mountain passes till streams were reached affording easy communication with the Yangtsze, a large staff of men were attached to each of the depôts established in this region by the Central Government, and at each station were 100 woodcutters and twenty engineers, whose duty was to level the roads and keep in order the framework used for aiding the draught of the timber. These men were specially hired from the department of Chenchow fu in Hunan Province. In addition, there were twenty stonemasons to remove projecting rocks, &c., twenty blacksmiths, and fifty ropemakers to make rope from the bark of the bamboo, while the draught was performed by natives impressed for the purpose. In the year 1668 the wood had become so difficult to obtain, that when building the Tai ho tien Hall of the Palace at Peking deal was largely used as a substitute. The best known localities in Yunnan for the production of this wood are Wu-la kou and Yu-chiun ping, in the Tung-shen district of this (Chau-tung) department. At the present time this wood is imported to Shanghai in planks measuring eight feet long by thirteen or fourteen inches in diameter, for which the highest price is 200 dollars per plank. Whole coffins range from 100 dollars to 800 dollars, while small pieces are sold at from 10 cents to 50 cents per catty. The quality is judged of chiefly by the pungency of the scent. I have dwelt at so much length on this wood, of so much value in the Chinese market, because I saw to my extreme astonishment in the Manwyne valley, in the Kakhyen Hills, and again in Lower Burmah, in places comparatively accessible, trees whose resemblance to the nan-mu was very striking, while I have since learnt from the Chinese official encyclopælia that this tree formerly grew in the neighbourhood of Ta-li fu and other places in the west of the province. The tall tree *Stillingia sebifera*) is common in this part of Yunnan. The tallow is detached from the berries after being steamed, but it never becomes very hard in hot weather, and it is, therefore, usual to coat or line candles made of it with hard insect wax. White insect wax is also an export from this part of the province, being deposited by insects resembling slugs or young snails on the twigs of a tree resembling the apricot tree. Unfortunately, the twig with the insects and wax I gathered was thrown away by a tidy-minded Chinese, and during the whole journey I did not see another tree. This was the more unfortunate as the tree generally known or supposed to rear these insects is the *fraxinus sinensis*, whereas the tree I saw had no resemblance to the ash. Tung oil is in much request all over China. It has three special uses—(1) as an ingredient in a polish or varnish which preserves timber, and so is in great demand for houses, furniture, junks, and boats; (2) for lamp oil; (3) for forming, in combination with lime, a plaster or chunam much used in repairing small breaches in woodwork, in caulking the bottoms and sides of junks, and the like. It is sold in Shanghai at from Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 per picul, i.e., 133⅓ lb. avoirdupois. This tree is a very good complement to the minute system of agriculture in practice here, as it will grow on the sides of precipices and in any impracticable corner. Its leaves slightly resemble those of the walnut tree, for which it has been mistaken by European travellers. The oil is produced in considerable quantities between this part and the Kin-sha-kiang.

On the 17th of February, after fourteen days' travel, the Mission emerged from the confused sea of hills, up and down which we had been laboriously walking for a fortnight, into an undulating plain, or rather long valley covered with winter crops, of which the chief was opium, and which, were far more backward than those we had left behind in Szechuen. We had got well to the southward of the Szechuen fogs, and were enjoying a fine, bracing air and constant sunshine. Amongst the mountains we had passed, the winter was only just over, as was testified by lumps of ice still remaining at the bottom of the large earthen water vessels. So far the country was, considering its capabilities, well populated, but the people had not the well-to-do appearance of the inhabitants of Szechuen. The elevation of this plain Mr. Baber estimated at about 6,000 feet; curiously enough, it was infested with flocks of Brahminy ducks, which devoted themselves entirely to feeding on the poppy plant, in exclusion of other food (according to the natives' statement), and were remarkably tame, the inhabitants being too poor to be able to purchase gunpowder, and I have already observed that the people of these province seem to be wanting in the usual skill of the Chinese with regard to the working of nets.

The greater part of the plain was under cultivation, and the city, although bearing many traces of the rebellion, was tolerably well filled with a ragged population. It was of the usual Chinese shape and appearance, and about three miles in circumference, situated on a rising in the centre of the valley, and, with its numerous pavilions, backed by cloud-capped mountains, looked almost picturesque. The Commandant informed us that he had just suppressed at rising at Pi-tsi, in the adjoining province of Kweichow. He said that the inhabitants rose because the local authorities had acted unjustly in a certain place, but that on his going there he merely killed some people and the place was tranquillised. The products of the neighbourhood of Chantung are coal, to be found on every hill side; copper, from two large mines amongst the hills to the westward; lead, said to be brought from a mine in the Lop'ing district, on the borders of Kweichow; and medicines, of which, being unknown to me, I forward herewith specimens, with their Chinese names and prices. They are all exported to Szechuen, and from thence distributed over China. The shops contained a considerable supply of foreign goods, supplied wholly from Szechuen, of which the more prominent were foreign cloth (Russian), of three different kinds, sold at the average rate of Tls. 40 per piece; two kinds of long ells, at Tls. 10 per piece; white and grey shirtings, Tls. 2.80 per piece; two kinds of camlets, at Tls. 18.00 per piece; imitation camlets, Tls. 5 per piece; red flannel at Tls. 18 per piece; velvet, per foot, 5 mace. A comparison of these prices with those ruling in England will show that, notwithstanding the oppressive inland taxation and the expensive carriage by land and water from Hankow the prices asked here for British goods are not prohibitive. Likewise there were to be seen in the shops foreign clocks and watches, Canton-made watches, Korean handkerchiefs, Birmingham buttons, foreign iron ware, Canton brass lamps, with glass globes, Canton candlesticks, glass, sandalwood, Canton countingboards, black pepper, prepared tobacco for water pipes, Corean, Liautung, and foreign ginseng, foreign gold, silver, and cotton thread. Foreign opium is not imported into Chan-tung, there being no demand for it. In addition to this, on account of the great intervening belt of country inhabited by the Lolo tribe, Chan-tung fu serves as the *entrepôt* for the metals extracted from the mountains on the left bank of the Kin sha kiang in the southern part of Szechuen Province, in the department of Ning-yuen fu.

First in order, comes the famous Yunnan white copper, called also "petung," which is obtained from the neighbourhood of Hui-li chou in this department, and I was informed by a Chinese General, who had spent many years in siding to suppress the rebellion in this province, and who was himself a native of Szechuen, that the supply only in this province came from that city. On the other hand, the Ming dinasty Encyclopælia places these mines near the city of Mien-ning much farther to the north, and most probably they are to be found in the defiles worn down by the T'ien ma River, which runs past, both cities. This white copper is in common use in every temple and private house in all parts of the Empire I have visited, being in great request on account of its handsome silver-like appearance and its durability under usage. It is much used for saucers, candlesticks, lamps, locks, tea-pots, small hand stoves, water pipes, &c. Next in importance are the red and blue copper, which also come from the same productive neighbourhood; while, according to the Szechuen Topography, an authoritative work, gold in the ore is to be found at Yueh-sui t'ing, silver at Hui-li chou, iron at You-yuen hsien and three other places, and in the department generally lead, green jade, and other precious stones, silk, musk, China root, flint, and a kind of asbestos, from which a cloth is made called "he pu," or fire cloth, which is cleansed by passing through the fire, while another variety is used in the neighbourhood for the wicks of lamps. The price of Yunnan white copper in Shanghai is Tls. 50 per picul; red copper, from Tls. 18.50 to Tls. 20; yellow copper, Tls. 12.50.

On leaving Chan-tung the mission again entered the hills, which appeared less fertile than those we had hitherto passed, the soil being a very thirsty red marl, through which water would soak as through a sieve. The country had been very much harried during the Mahomedan rebellion, the town of Lu tien, a few miles from Chan-tun, having been captured and recaptured upwards of ten times, and the inhabitants, as is usual under the circumstances in China, having for the most part disappeared. The state of the remnant was almost indescribable. A Chinese Likin official living near the banks of the Yangtsze wrote asking for advice to Mr. Grosvenor, and starting "that so great was the wretchedness of the neighbourhood that the poor lived on husks, with scarcely a cloth to wrap around their loins, while grown-up girls of sixteen years of age had no clothes whatever to wear. The fields remained unploughed, the mines unworked, the hills bereft of trees, and the water unapplied to irrigation." This condition of affairs in out-of-the-way districts may be easily understood, seeing that on the highways even the women were in rags and occasionally without any trowsers. Prior to the rebellion the country was reported to have been well wooded, having Chinese pines on the hills, and white insect wax trees, pear, walnut, peach, and other fruit trees in the valleys. We saw little cultivation, except opium; coal was everywhere to be found in the hills, and in the neighbourhood is situated the Lo-mis copper mine.

On the evening of the 25th the Mission reached the city of Tung-chuen fu, which was small, ruinous, and under-populated. Like all the other towns we saw in Yunnan, it was situated in a valley, a great part of which was a peat bog, which was used for fuel, an uncommon practice in China. This town was formerly a great centre for the mining trade, lead being found in its immediate vicinity, while, according to Chinese authorities, there are no less than six copper mines in the prefecture, and also zinc on the Kweichow border; there was also, a silk trade here. From Tung-chuen fu to Yunnan fu we observed considerable quantities of opium, sugar, and wheat growing, with parcels of salt going both ways. The mountains were barren-looking, and the valleys for the most part uncultivated. At a village called for its bleakness Lai-t'ou-po (scald-headed ridge), on a hill estimated by Mr. Baber to be about 8,000 feet above the sea level, having a dry marly soil, I obtained some specimens of the seeds cultivated at so high an elevation, which are forwarded herewith. From the plants known as Tsai-tze and Hiu-tsai-tze, winter crops, an oil is made, used in cookery, giving out an unpleasant odour, as of a putrifying corpse. The chief winter crop is still opium, followed in May by a crop of paddy, watered by the monsoon rains. Owing to the difficulty of transport and the dearth of population amongst these mountains, rice is ridiculously cheap, and the natives said that a man could live there for less than seven cash (a half-penny) a day. Hitherto we have been informed that no cotton was now grown in this province, and so far we have seen no stalks. The only place passed by the Mission worthy of note was the town, or rather the ruins, of Hsun-tien. During the Ming dynasty it was a place of importance, having been surrounded with a brick wall during the reign of the Emperor Kia-tsing 1722-67, and made into the capital of a prefecture. It was formerly a seat of silk manufacture, and lead and copper mines are said to exist in the district, which likewise contains a black variety of the Lolo people, no specimen of whom, however, was seen by the Mission.

On the 6th of March the Mission reached the city of Yunnan fu, which is situated at the head of a plain in a great measure occupied by the Yunnan lake. The town is of great antiquity, Chinese history recording that a director of public education was appointed here during the reign of the Emperor Changti A.D. 76-89. At the present day the atmosphere is not literary, the officials stating that the people were so unlettered that they were unable to obtain a person sufficiently educated to act as clerks in the Government offices. The city is upwards of three miles in circumference, and has six gates. Its southern face is well populated, but the northern half is chiefly composed of cultivated fields, a fine parade-ground, and a large swamp. Formerly there was a very extensive, populous suburb, extending for three miles outside the south gate, but it was wholly destroyed during the rebellion, and is only being slowly and in part rebuilt. The immense number of tombs covering the high ground in all directions for miles around the walls support the testimony of the inhabitants that it was formerly a populous and busy centre of commerce. At the present time, the Salt Commissioner told us (salt here, as elsewhere in China, being a Government monopoly) that nine-tenths of the inhabitants had "run away," a mandarinic euphemism for "died," during the Mohammedan rebellion and subsequent plague; and that, consequently, there was no population to consume his salt. Nevertheless, the main streets were lined with shops and purchasers, including members, chiefly female, of the Lolo tribes; while a considerable traffic was going on along the stone-paved roads leading to Chan-tung fu, Kuei-yang fu, and Ta-li fu. In the shops were to be seen Russian broad-cloth at 3 m. 6 c. to 4 m. per foot (at the exchange of 5s. per tael = 1s. 7½d. to 2s.). Camlets were 1 m. 2 c. per foot; Dutch camlets 2 m. per foot; shirtings 2 t. 2 m. to 2 t. 4 m. per piece; chintz, Tls. 2 per piece; long ells, Tls. 10 per piece; cotton, Tls. 20 and upwards per picul, the retail price being 3 mace a catty; it comes entirely from Burmah, or almost so, as the Hupeh cotton could not be laid down at so low a price even at Shanghai; cotton averages Tls. 11 a picul. Black pepper was sold at 18 t. 5 m. per picul. The price of rice averaged 9 mace, or 4s. 6d., per picul, and other grain at a proportionate rate. The high price, of course, only exists in the large cities. In remote valleys it has scarcely any money value. Opium was sold in cakes weighing 100 liang or 6¼-10 catties weight, for Tls. 13 to 14. Old opium of the same weight, from Tls. 17 to 18. There was also a variety of other foreign goods similar to those already mentioned as having been met with at Chan-tung fu.

As to native goods, there are, excluding the ordinary articles supplied by Chinese towns for local consumption, no less than thirty-eight kinds of medicine exported from this city, being brought down from the neighbouring mountains by the Lolos. The only one recognised was China root, which this province mainly supplies to the rest of the Empire; it resembles sarsaparilla, and is a favourite with the Chinese faculty. It is also used by Chinese dyers, previous to the application of any colour, for the purpose of preparing the cloth for the reception of blue dye.

The mission left Yunnan fu on the 26th of March, and the same day arrived at the district city of Gan-ing chow, a broken down, small town, having scarcely any house standing, and a limited ragged population. It is situated in a valley, and being formerly of importance on account of the salt wells in its vicinity, it was provided with a wall during the reign of the Ming Emperor Hungwu (1368-99.) On the 28th the Mission reached the district city of Lu-fung, situated as usual, in a valley. It first became of importance in the reign of the Emperor Kublai Khan, at the end of the thirteenth century, but it is now in ruins, having very few inhabitants. The country passed through was quite waste; the hills were covered with long grass, sprinkled with scent fir, with Chinese pines growing in favoured localities. There were no traces of either sheep or cattle on these hills, and no cultivation except at the bottoms of the valleys. We passed a considerable quantity of salt coming from Wu-ting fu, bound from the provincial capital, together with, in smaller quantities, josssticks, sugar grass, figs, potash, and rhubarb, brought from the Burmese frontiers by members of the Shan tribes. At Kien-chow, in the sub-department of Wu-ting, are two salt wells, and in this neighbourhood the camphor tree formerly grew. On leaving this town we passed over a many-arched, handsome stone bridge, resembling Lü ko chiao, near Peking. It crosses an affluent of the Sang koi river. On the 31st the Mission reached Kuang-t'ung hsien, built in the reign of the Emperor Hungwu, of the Ming dynasty, situated in a valley, and more populous than most of the places we had lately passed through. The valley was well filled with cottages, but a great proportion of the paddy land was not broken up. The country traversed was, as usual, mountainous. The norther sides were often well wooded with pines, &c., but there was little cultivation, although no deficiency of water. We observed little passing traffic except Burmese cotton.

On April 1st the Mission reached Chu-hsiung-fu, walled city built in the reign of the Ming Emperor, Hungwu, and a little more than two miles in circumference. The general aspect of the country passed through was beautiful and impressing, while the houses were of a better description, having tiled roofs, &c. A considerable part of the paddy land was still not broken up, but there were fine winter crops of white poppy, wheat, peas, beans, &c. This was not the first place where we observed oak shrub on the hills, which, though common enough in northern China and Manchuria, is rare here, as well as any other shrub capable of affording food for game in the winter. This city formerly contained a comparatively large and wealthy population, who lived on the salt trade, there being fine wells in the neighbourhood. Also silver mines were once worked here. A Chinese official informed me that gold was found here also, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the statement. The Encyclopælia mentions that iron and lead are found here, also "sounding stone," which may possibly be the material which furnished the ancient Chinese Emperors with musical instruments.

The Chinese work published by M. Garnier refers to four copper mines in this department, one distant 100 miles to the north-east of the district city of Nan-gan, another eighty miles to the south-west, a third seventy miles to the south-west, and a fourth forty miles to the southward of the district city of Ting-yuen. Also four silver and one iron mine in the Nan-gan district. The people of this town appeared to be comparatively well-to-do, and as a natural consequence there were beggars, the inevitable accompaniment of wealth, in the streets. Many of these wretches were affected with leprosy, which, as is well known, is now prevalent in in this province in consequence of continuous exposure to rain and damp, in conjunction with want of proper food, clothing, lodging, and cleanliness. The only outward symptoms I observed were the ulceration and falling off of the toes and fingers. I saw neither tubercles on the face nor ulcerations on any other part of the body. Owing, probably, to long habituation on the part of the wretched survivors of the civil war, these lepers were not shunned, as is the case at Canton. While on this subject I may remark that since first reaching the gorges in Hupeh and eastern Szechuen I never observed a single case of elephantiasis, so common both with men and women in the Yangtsze plain. On the other hand goitre is regularly spread all over or nearly all over the country from the Yangtsze to Momein, apparently irrespective of the heights of the valleys above the sea level. It attacked people of all ages, from little children of two or three years old to men of fifty, and was universally attributed to the mountain water combined with the mountain wind.

On the 3rd of April the Mission reached Chen-nan-hsien, a small district city, near which we met a caravan of upwards of 100 mules carrying Burmese cotton to Yunnan-fu. This part of the province is better cultivated and more populous than the neighbourhood of Yunnan-fu, in consequence of the civil war taking a different direction. The cultivators of the soil were chiefly Szechuen men, disbanded braves (even in the towns the greater part of the population were said to be men from Szechuen and Hunan), the original proprietors having "run way."

On the 11th April the Mission reached Ta-li-fu, after crossing a stream conveying the surplus waters of the Tali Lake, called Erh hai, to the Lantsan or Mekong or Camboy River. By the side of this stream stands the lower pass (Hsia kuan) of Ta-li. It is protected in front by the lake and river, in the rear by the Ta-li-fu range of mountains, and on the outer flank by the river, which has worn a deep channel through the range. At this spot a Chinese military officer of high rank, who was an actor, informed me that upwards of 3,000 old men, women and children were drowned, after surrendering themselves (hsiang) to the Chinese Imperial army on the surrender of the city by the insurgents, who called themselves Mahommedans, but who apparently had not great pretensions to that

name, their doctrines being dissimilar and their bodies uncircumcised. The reason of the noyade, this officer informed me, was that so large a number had been already slaughtered that they feared to create a pestilence from inability to bury such an enormous number of bodies. As a matter of fact, the plague has been endemic in the city from that time until now.

I failed utterly to obtain a trustworthy list of prices of foreign goods, but I ascertained that they were brought here from Bhamo as well as Yunnan fu. In fact, this city forms at present the terminus of the foreign cotton goods trade viâ Bhamo. We were fortunate to arrive while the yearly fair was going on, which years ago was attended by Lamas from Thibet, Aborigines from Wei-si, Burmese, Cochin Chinese, and, in short, people from all the adjacent countries, and from eleven out of eighteen of the Chinese provinces. They brought Burmese goods, such as jade, and other precious stones, pearls, musk, deer horns, and the like, in exchange for raw and manufactured silk, satin, copper, and other metals. When we visited the fair, the only strangers present were people called Ku tsung, from the neighbourhood of Wei-si and Batha. They were larger of limb and more strongly built than the Chinese, and also more dirty. Their black hair was curly, though otherwise they resembled the Chinese in countenance, colour and form. They brought down home-made woollen cloth for sale, specimen of which is forwarded herewith, and medicines, taking back salt in exchange. The only foreign goods we saw in the fair were Turkey reds, said to be brought from the Yangtsze and from Canton, some gauze said to come from Burmah, and wax matches of European manufacture. There was a very large supply of local medicines, samples of which I forward herewith, and also a large quantity of native-made cotton cloth. The rhubarb was said to be found in the neighbourhood of Li-kiang fu, in the north of the province. The rest of the goods were merely the ordinary articles of Chinese domestic consumption. In fact, the authorities stated that, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, the fair was merely nominal, the people simply taking the goods out of their shops and exhibiting them in stalls outside the west gate.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The New York *Sun* devotes considerable space to the discussion of the American love for living in Europe, and notes, as one of the results of hard times, the reduction in their style of living. The editor says:—Abroad, the rich man has, in the way of lavish expenditure, quite taken the place of Milord Anglais. Poor Americans, of whom we here at home have a large and rapidly increasing supply, carefully culled from every walk, profession, and occupation in life, have hitherto been comparatively unknown abroad. But recent advices from Paris bring intelligence of the effect of hard times on the American colony there. Many families, long in affluent circumstances, have been forced to give up their luxurious establishments, and are now preparing to return to this country, with a view of retrieving their fallen fortunes. Others, again, have greatly reduced their expenses, and are patiently waiting for a turn in the tide. It can readily be understood that those who for many years derived princely incomes from Broadway property, and now receive, if anything, perhaps one-half of their former receipts, cannot continue to pay taxes here and spend, as they formerly did, $25,000 or $30,000 a year abroad.

BATOUM—RUSSIAN ARMY TRANSPORT.

The town of Batoum, near to which the first shot in the war has been fired, is an extremely dirty and unhealthy place, with about two thousand inhabitants; but it is the only harbour on the eastern coast of the Black Sea in which large vessels can take refuge. The Russian Government is extremely anxious to possess it, as it would give them a port for the Caucasus. At present the only harbour they have on that coast is the estuary of the river Porti, which is very exposed, and is only available for vessels of small draught. Batoum is strongly fortified on its sea front, but from the land it is open to attack, and no doubt the Russian troops expected, by a sudden dash, to take the town, and thereby prevent any stores or reinforcements being brought by sea to Erzeroum or Kars. We have as yet no definite information of the exact place where the engagement took place; but as the Turks have, within the last few weeks, thrown up some very strong redoubts at a place called Tsikinzir, between Batoum and the Russian frontier, it is most probable that the invading army met with an unexpected check at a place they believed to be undefended. The possession of a safe harbour on the eastern coast of the Black Sea would be of incalculable advantage to Russia. She has plenty of large merchant steamers at Odessa and other ports which could be used as blockade runners to convey troops and munitions of war to the army in the Caucasus; at present they are all brought by land with great loss of time, and at great labour and expense. The *Mahmoudieh*, the finest frigate in the Turkish Navy, is at present stationed off Batoum; and as the position at Tsikinzir is commanded by the guns of any vessel lying off the coast, she may have had some share in the defeat of the Russians.

THE TRADE OF LABUAN.

In his explanatory remarks on the Blue-book of Labuan for 1875, which has now been issued, the Acting-Governor states that the total imports into the Colony during the year were valued at £119,362; of these there came from Singapore £67,105, and from the coast of Borneo £52,257. The exports were in all £114,532, of which £63,229 went to Singapore, and the remainder to Borneo. The increase in the value of the imports in the year was £29,385, and that of the exports £15,228. The improvement in the trade is considered to be due to some extent to the liberal policy of Sir Henry Bulwer, in relieving commerce from some obstructions which had been injurious to it, and partly also to the introduction of a plentiful supply of copper coinage, which is replacing on the coast of Borneo the cumbrous forms of metallic currency formerly in use. The trade of the Colony and of Bruni was chiefly carried on by a steam-vessel, the establishment of which is due to the persistent efforts of the late Governor. It has turned out a profitable speculation and a great convenience in many ways, though the monopoly it gives to its proprietor is beginning to be felt as too oppressive, and measures are in contemplation which it is hoped will result in a removal of the grievance. Mr. Low is unable to report anything satisfactory of the coal mines, the year under review having presented nothing but a continuous succession of disasters. In regard to education, he states that the Labuan National Free School—another of the many benefits for which the Colony is indebted to Sir Henry Bulwer—was tolerably well attended during the year, the average number of scholars for the whole year being 21·91, against 13·5 in the previous year. The long-continued prevalence of cholera appears to have had a very prejudicial effect on trade; that in sago—the most important staple of the Colony—had at one time increased considerably beyond any previous experience, but towards the close of the year it fell off from this cause, and continued depressed at the date of the report.

Weston has been put on his mettle by the late challenges of Vaughan and Crossland, and, *Land and Water* says, he is willing to join in a sweep of £500 for a six days' walk, either at the Agricultural Hall or Lillie-bridge, commencing June 18th; and he will give any one a start of 50 miles in a six days' race, each man to go the best way he can. Weston has come out now fairly, and he offers to walk or run any one.

During the election for the representation of East Aberdeenshire one of the ministers in a rural parish, canvassing one day among his parishioners, came across one of them who was a staunch Liberal, and at once commenced sounding him on the subject. "I suppose they'll all be sound up this way, John?" "I daur say they are." "Of course, John, you'll be going to vote for our side?" "That's my business." The minister, rather taken aback by this sharp answer, said, "Oh, I am asking no questions." "I'm answering nane," was the dry answer.

The Manchester people are intensely annoyed because the Queen has declined to open their new Town Hall. The refusal is set down to the credit of Lord Beaconsfield, because the present Mayor of Manchester is an advanced Radical, and because he once suffered imprisonment for printing a Chartist publication. Whatever may have been the motives that influenced the Premier in giving his advice, it is very doubtful whether such circumstances would have had any weight with the Queen. No one has ever charged her Majesty with being a political bigot. It is not improbable that the Queen's place will be supplied by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince has no fear of the Radicals. One or two members of his Royal Highness's household are notorious Radicals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Kentucky paper derides a man who "sits on the fence and smokes a cigarette while his wife hoes the garden." It probably thinks that such a manly fellow ought to use cigars.

The Norristown *Herald* suggests that the guillotine be called into requisition to suppress the tramp. Well, that would be a capital way to get a head of him, that's a fact.—*Puck.*

The St. Augustine Hotel in Florida is the largest in the world. It must be, for a correspondent says that among the guests are "the Smiths of New York."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It is asserted that agriculturally disposed Rhode Islanders tie strings to their vegetable tops and pull them up carefully to prevent agitating Connecticut and Massachusetts' soil.—*Buffalo Express.*

Hanging on a peg in the *Derrick* office is a golden crown studded with diamonds. It for the man who writes an article on trout fishing and says nothing about "speckled beauties."—*Oil City Derrick.*

Nicholls may plant and Packard may water, but all the wisdom of the Commission can bring no comfort to the heart of a New Orleans patriot whose dog has been shot by a policeman.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Stars in the theatrical profession don't have to earn their own living. They are always, according to the play-bills and advertisements, "well supported by an excellent company."—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

Anent Miss Robertson's recent whistling performance before General Ignatieff at Dudley House, the sound is, it is stated, not made with the lips in the usual manner, but through the teeth, the face being ornamented by a smile, and the lips being drawn back. Indeed, the lady is said to whistle quite as well as, if not better than, she sings. Why not then, get up a "whistling concert" at St. James' Hall during the season, with Miss Robertson as whistlist?

The story is told of Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveller, that, when he was taking leave of Kamrasi, King of Unyoro, that Prince asked him as a particular favour, to leave Lady Baker behind. Seeing that his guests were really very angry, he added, in a deprecatory voice, "Don't be angry; I did not mean to offend you by asking for your wife. I will give you a wife if you want one, and I thought you would have no objection to give me yours. It is my custom to give my visitors pretty wives, and I thought you might like to exchange. Don't make a fuss about it; if you don't like it, there's an end to it."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

With the exception of some sales of Old Patna at $552½, nothing has been reported in the other kinds of Bengal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand......... 3/11⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 4/0¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/1
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight...... 4/1¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight......... 231½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight......... 231½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight......... 74½
Private, 30 days' sight......... 75

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—40 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$750 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$225 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$555 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$146 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 29 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$62½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON JUNE 13TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—150 bags, at $9.40, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Fungus—10 bags, at $29.00, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Gum Olibanum—120 bags, at $3.00, by Chun Tai to travelling trader.

Putchuck—20 bags, at $9.00, by Chun Tai to travelling trader.

Black Sessamums—50 piculs, at Tls. 3.5.3.0, by Chun Tai to travelling trader.

California Dried Shrimps—40 bags, at $12.70, by Dun Hing Loong to travelling trader.

Shantung Pongee—100 pieces, at $4.00, by Kwong Sang Tai to local trader.

Milled Rice—2,000 piculs, at $2.02, by Yuen Fat Hong to local trader.

American Flour—500 bags, 50lbs., at $1.55, Sang Tai Loong to local trader.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $60.00, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

June 13th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.019
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.966
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.924
Thermometer—9 A.M.	85½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	87
Thermometer—4 P.M.	86½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	84
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83½
Thermometer—Maximum	87½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	82

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We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

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1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., daylight.
Do. Do.	Viking (str.)	Castle		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Robert Henderson	Gunn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Hannah Law	Robert Greig	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Thomas Lord	Hall	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	New Era	Sayer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleetwing	Guest	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Madura	Stanton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gryfe	T. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Chinkiang (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Normanby (str.)		Singapore	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Japan (str.)	De Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Argyll (str.)	Scott	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Mortemart		Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajanattianuhar (str.)	G. T. Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud		A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Pasig (str.)	Yzaurieta	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do.	Altona (str.)	Müller		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI	Taiwan (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do. AND TAIWAN	Holyrood (str.)	A. McVicar	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.

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COPES' GOLDEN CLOUD.
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Hongkong, 28th May, 1877. [4w 809

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FROST'S (English) SEIZING, in Hanks, Assorted.
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GLOBE LANTERNS, Ruby, Green, and White.
MARLINGSPIKES, SAIL and ROPING NEEDLES.
COTTON WASTE.
WHITE FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.
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AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).
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OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.
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&c., &c., &c.

978 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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PALESTINE, British bark, Scowcutt.—Melchers & Co.
RODERICK BAY, British bark, Nicolson.—Chinese.
SOURABAYA PACKET, Dutch bark, Verdam.—Order.
THOMAS LORD, American ship, Hall.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
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THE Steamship

"TAIWAN,"

Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

910 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTIANUHAR,"

G. T. Hopkins, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

899 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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896 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM"

will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

890 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain De Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

891 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARGYLL,"

Captain Scott, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

889 Hongkong, 9th June 1877.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"VIKING,"

Captain Castle, due here on or about the 19th instant, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

897 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamship

"PASIG"

Yzaurieta, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

892 Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship

"ALTONA,"

Müller, Master, shortly expected from Singapore will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

888 Hongkong, 9th June, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Cathay* with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

855 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CATHAY"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

856 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"GRYFE,"

T. Roberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

847 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship

"HANNAH LAW,"

Robert Greig, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

848 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"HIGHLANDER,"

Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

791 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship

"MADURA,"

Stanton, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

768 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"NEW ERA,"

Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

603 Hongkong, 28th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"THOMAS LORD,"

Hall, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

657 Hongkong, 27th April, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"ROBERT HENDERSON,"

Gunn, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

900 Hongkong, 12th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship

"FLEETWING,"

Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

1m 802 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KASHGAR*, Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 17th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 18th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship *AMAZONE*, Commandant MORTEMARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1877.

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"WM. CORES DE VRIES,"

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JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*),

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the South of China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or, from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Amoy, Taiwanfoo, and Tamsui.—Per *Taiwan*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Holyrood*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Rajanattianuhar*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per *Argyll* and *Japan*, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 15th June,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 16th June,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, till
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Contract Packet *JAPAN* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 2.15 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at 2.30 P.M.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it *viâ* Galle.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *ALASKA* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

	Hongkong Stamps. Cents.	U.S. Stamps. Cents.
LETTERS, Per Half Ounce.		
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence	12	3
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, *Greenland, Jamaica, Panama*	12	5
Hawaii, *New Foundland*	12	6
Guatemala, *Marquesas Is.*, Mexico, Salvador, *Tahiti*	12	10
Beliza, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies	12	13
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru	12	17
Brazil	12	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay	12	27
BOOKS & PAPERS.		
Circulars, &c., for Canada, per 1 oz.	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz.	8	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 22nd instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
SATURDAY, 23rd instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter), Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Marseilles by French Packet, or viâ Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or viâ Brindisi by British Packet, for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Extracts.

A BALLAD OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

OCTOBER, 1746.

(Mr. Thomas Prince *loquitur.*)

A fleet with flags arrayed
Sailed from the port of Brest,
And the Admiral's ship displayed
The signal: "Steer southwest."
For this Admiral D'Anville
Had sworn by cross and crown
To ravage with fire and steel
Our hopeless Boston Town.

There were rumours in the street,
In the houses there was fear
Of the coming of the fleet,
And the danger hovering near;
And while from mouth to mouth
Spread the tidings of dismay,
I stood in the Old South,
Saying humbly: "Let us pray!

"O Lord! we would not advise;
But if in thy Providence
A tempest should arise
To drive the French fleet hence,
And scatter it far and wide,
Or sink it in the sea,
We should be satisfied,
And thine the glory be."

This was the prayer I made,
For my soul was all on flame,
And even as I prayed
The answering tempest came.
It came with a mighty power,
Shaking the windows and walls,
And tolling the bell in the tower,
As it tolls at funerals.

The lightning suddenly
Unsheathed its flaming sword,
And I cried: "Stand still, and see
The salvation of the Lord!"
The heavens were black with cloud,
The sea was white with hail,
And ever more fierce and loud
Blew the October gale.

The fleet is overtook,
And the broad sails in the van
Like the tents of Cushan shook,
Or the curtains of Midian.
Down on the reeling decks
Crushed the o'erwhelming seas;
Ah, never were there wrecks
So pitiful as these!

Like a potter's vessel broke
The great ships of the line;
They were carried away as a smoke,
Or sank like lead in the brine,
O Lord! before thy path
They vanish and ceased to be,
When thou didst walk in wrath
With thine horses through the sea!

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

AN ITEM FOR DARWIN.

A plant has been newly found out in Lukhipur, the leaves of which turn very much to the shape of a grasshopper in proportion as they grow old, till all the parts of the insect so formed become fully developed; and each leaf forming a separate insect issues out in a very beautiful appearance. This plant is known to grow by itself, and no second plant has yet been seen to grow from it. A gentleman in whose house that plant was found to grow noticed it from time to time, and carefully watched the progress of the insects forming out of the leaves. One day seeing certain leaves in form of insects fly out from the plant, he came to a resolution of getting hold of some of them if possible, in order that he might show them to his friends who would not otherwise believe him. With this object in view he set about the task in earnest, and in a short time succeeded in producing two or three insects to the utter astonishment of his friends.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

THE LAUGHING JACKASS.

I was strolling through some rather remote bush one morning, looking for a scarce fern, and, being in much dread of snakes, was on the alert for all unwonted sights and sounds. There was a chorus of birds in the red dawn, a chorus not of song, but of outcries, piercing and discordant. Parrots, crimson, scarlet, green, orange, blue; lemon crested cockatoos by the hundred spread out on the grass, screeching over their morning meal; timid small birds of brilliant green, all in myriads flaring among the grey branches like gorgeous blossoms, all shrieking together as they took flight at my appearance, were a wonderful spectacle. But they did take flight mostly, and left the forest tolerably quiet, and I had just discovered my fern when I was startled by a rude "Ha! ha! ha! ha!" close to me, followed by equally insulting bursts of laughter farther off, repeated over and over again. Not a creature was to be seen, however, and getting over my freight I laughed too, for I had been totally humbugged by the "laughing jackass," whose hilarity is undistinguishable from that of the human voice. I saw one of these birds afterwards, dead. It had a general resemblance to the American crested jay, but was twice as large, and its beak twice as long.—*Leisure Hour.*

FRENCH GIRLS.

Look at the little girls which you will see playing any sunshiny day in the Tuileries gardens: you will discern in their demeanour, in their pretty coquettish little gestures, in their mindfulness of bystanders, all the arts and manœvres of polite society. They are not real children in frocks and petticoats, eager to run, to romp, to make a noise; they are the miniatures of full-grown ladies, as elaborately dressed, as careful of their finery, as exclusive in the choice of their acquaintance, as flattering or as malicious in their little speeches. What a contrast with the loutish embarrassment of English children, who can hardly be got to say a word to strangers, who are alternately boisterous and shy, who bang their heads, who swing their arms, whose only thought, in the presence of grown-up people, is to slink off and recover their spirits in the playground! The little French girl has not been relegated to the nursery; she has been accustomed from the earliest age to sit at table with her parents, to listen to their conversation, to be presented to their friends; she has been taught to recite her little fables with gestures and inflections, to articulate distinctly, to bow, to pay little compliments, and return thanks for the attention she receives. Her powers of mimicry have been encouraged to the utmost; the nearer she succeeds in copying the somewhat artificial bearing and speeches of her mamma, the more she is applauded. Her own little achievements and remarks are related to the strangers in her presence, and the great importance of public opinion, the praise or blame of others, is thus constantly impressed upon her. Above all, deportment! that is the supreme affair. "Comme te voilà faite, comme tu te tiens mal"; such are her mother's gravest reproaches. It is ill-bred to romp, to play in such a way as to become red in the face and to perspire; it is ill-bred to raise one's voice; above all, it is ill-bred to lose for a moment the consciousness of being exquisitely and elaborately dressed. You will see the ladies sitting in the Tuileries summon their children from their play simply to adjust a curl, a ribbon, to shake out a portion of the skirts; in a word to recall to the child's mind the all-important fact. A French girl before marriage is under constant surveillance; she is guarded just as if everybody were convinced that the moment she were left to her own instincts she would be certain to do mischief. Males, young and old, are kept at a severe distance. Generally speaking, she is not taken into society, or if she is, only under certain restrictions. Thus, she may be allowed to dance, but not to converse with her partners. Flirtation is next to an impossibility. Her reading is mostly of a devotional character: no editions are deemed sufficiently expurgated; no plays are moral enough for her. A French mother's favourite boast to her future son-in-law is still, "Here is my daughter; she is twenty years of age, but never for five minutes, by day or by night, has she been out of my keeping." Truly a precious guarantee for future good conduct.—*Westminster Review.*

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

A scientific lecturer on walking says his "experiments show that one side of the body always tends to outwalk the other." It is extremely fortunate for all of us that this lecturer has called attention to this singular propensity, because it would have been uncommonly disagreeable if, some day, when we were walking up the street, one side of us started ahead and outwalked the other and got a dozen squares in advance of it! No man likes to see half of himself prancing along the side-walk without any reference to the other half, and the boys all following him. Everybody ought to guard against such a calamity.

A NOVEL CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes—A gentleman has just died here who owed most of his celebrity to the quaint manner in which he managed to disembarrass himself of his creditors. No sooner did a dun present himself than he was ushered into a room hung round with a variety of mirrors, some convex, other concave, &c., &c. In one the unfortunate creditor beheld himself with a head as flat as a flounder, in another his features were nearly as sharp as a knife; in a third he had several heads; in a fourth he was upside down. Here he had the broad grin of a clown, there the long-drawn visage of an undertaker. On one side of the room he saw himself all head and no body, on the other side it seemed as if a dwarf had put on the boots of a giant. No applicant, however pressing, was known to resist this chamber of horrors for more than a quarter of an hour.

A WELL-SPENT EVENING.

In the evening I went with my mother to a party at old Lady Cork's. We started for our assembly within a few minutes of Sunday morning. Such rooms—such ovens! such boxes full of fine folks and foul air! in which we stood and sat, and looked and listened, and talked nonsense and heard it talked, and perspired and smothered and suffocated. On our arrival, as I was going upstairs, I was suddenly squeezed flat against the wall by her potent grace, the Duchess of St. Alban's. We remained half an hour in the steaming atmosphere of the drawing rooms, and another half an hour in the freezing hall before the carriage could be brought up; caught a dreadful cold and came home; did not go to bed till two o'clock, with an intolerable faceache and toothache, the well-earned reward of a well-spent evening.—"*Fanny Kemble,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

AN IRISHMAN'S WILL.

In the name of God, Amen! I, Timothy Doblan, of Barrydownderry, in the county Clare, farmer, being sick and wake on my legs, but of sound head and warm heart—Glory be to God!—do make this my first and last will and ould and new testament. First, I give my sowl to God, when it plazes him to take it, sure no thanks to me, for I can't help it then, and my body to be buried in the ground of Barrydownderry Chapel, where all my kith and kin that have gone before me and those who live after, belonging to me, are buried, pace to their ashes and may the sod rest lightly over their bones. Bury me near my godfather and my mother who lie separated altogether at this other side of the chapel yard. I lave the bit of ground containing eight acres—rare ould Irish acres—to my eldest son Tim, after the death of his mother, if she lives to survive him. My daughter Mary and her husband, Paddy O'Reagan, are to have the black sow that's going to have twelve black bonits. Teddy, my second boy, that was killed in the war in Ameriky, might have got his pick of the poultry, but as he has gone I'll lave them to his wife, who died a week before him. I bequeath to all mankind fresh air from heaven, all the fishes of the sea they can take, and the birds of the air they can shoot. I lave them all the sun, moon, and stars. I lave to Peter Rafferty a pint of potheen I can't finish, and may God be merciful to him. —*American Paper.*

GOLD DISTRICTS.

Our own country is not without her gold districts, for small quantities have been found in Cornwall. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth extensive washings for gold were carried on at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, Scotland. It has also been found at Glen Turret in Perthshire, at Cumberhead in Lanarkshire, and more recently large quantities have been found at Sutherlandshire. Ireland, towards the close of the last century, supplied a large quantity of gold, but the yield only lasted for a short period; it was found at Arklow, in the county of Wicklow. Pieces were found by the people varying from the smallest particle to twenty ounces in weight. Gold has also been found at Dolgelly, in North Wales, and energetic proceedings have been carried on there. Nevertheless, we shall have to look in the future, as in the past, to the great gold-producing countries of America and Australia for a sufficient supply of the precious metal for the use of our artistic workers. The total annual gold supply of Great Britain and Ireland would not be sufficient to keep ten of the largest Birmingham firms fully employed manufacturing their usual 9 carat quality of goods for one week. We have said that in ancient times Africa was the great gold country of the world. In modern times, till as recently as the year 1847, Mexico, in North America, and Chili, Peru, and Brazil, in South America, produced most of the gold used for the currency and in the goldsmith's art; but the discoveries in California and Australia have established a field, the productions of which will not for a considerable time, at least, be exhausted.—*Practical Gold Worker.*

SOMEBODY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

During the Easter Holydays Mr. Gladstone will deliver addresses on the Burials Bill, the Permissive Question, and William Caxton. It has transpired (through a keyhole) that Mr. Gladstone is about to make his appearance in an entirely new arena of distinction. His spare moments are all devoted to the completion of a large oil painting (an Homeric subject), which he will contribute to the new Grosvenor Gallery. Immediately after the recess Mr. Gladstone will hold a conference with the members of the Stock Exchange on their present position and future prospects. Mr. Gladstone is busy with a paper for the new Shakespeare Society on "Shakespeare's Political Opinions." Mr. Gladstone's next lecture to the members of the Hawarden Mechanics' Institute will deal with that disputed question, "The Botany of the Moon." One of the Friday evening meetings of the Royal Institution will probably be given up to a paper by Mr. Gladstone on "Easter Eggs, and the Way to Hatch 'Em." As President of the Hawarden Cricket Club, Mr. Gladstone has undertaken to revise and remodel the rules of that body. "Pulpits and Preachers" is the attractive title of the lecture which Mr. Gladstone will deliver in Exter Hall in May, to the Young Men's Mutual Edification Society. Mr. Gladstone's journey to Sweden, to investigate the Gothenburg system as advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., is postponed until the summer. Negotiations are pending with Mr. Gladstone for an address to be spoken on the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Gladstone's next article in the *Enlightened Review* will be on "Welsh Mammalia, including the Rabbit." Letters from Mr. Gladstone in answer to correspondents on Easter Dues, Churchwardens' Elections, the respective merits of Apollinaris and Taunus Water, the Folk-Lore of Hot Cross Buns, Deep Sea Soundings, the rival claims of Scotch and Irish Whisky, the exact meaning of Protocol, the proper pronunciation of Ignatieff, &c., will shortly appear in the public papers.—*Punch.*

A BARGAIN.

When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois, he and the judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses, and it was agreed that the next morning at 9 o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen up to that hour, and no backing out under a forfeiture of £5. At the hour appointed the judge came up, leading the sorriest-looking specimen of a horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden sawhorse upon his shoulders. Great were the shouts and the laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the judge's animal, set down his sawhorse and exclaimed, "Well, judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade."

THE FRENCHWOMAN IN A RAILWAY-CARRIAGE.

You never catch a Frenchwoman climbing into a carriage with a sheaf of magazines and journals in her hands; if she be travelling with a man she will, perhaps, glance at the *Figaro*, or the illustrated paper he may lend her, but she will never retain it long, and in handing it back to him will generally contrive to make some sensible little remark that may start a conversation on topics non-political. A Frenchwoman travelling alone would never bury herself in a book because she would fear to be taken for an affected prude or a blue-stocking, and because such a proceeding would seem impertinent towards her fellow-passengers; likewise a Frenchman, who may be reading alone in a railway carriage, will, on the entrance of a woman, immediately fold up his paper, knowing that to continue reading in taciturn isolation would be an incivility tantamount to completely ignoring a lady's presence in a drawing-room. Frenchwomen expect to be talked to, admired, and made much of in every way—that is the long and short of it; and they cannot be too particular in insisting upon the minute observance of the formalities that recognise their social supremacy at all times and in all places.—*Daily News.*

CRUELTY TO READERS.

There ought to be a movement for the Prevention of Cruelty to Readers. No man has the right to spoil the pleasure and comfort of people who are pleased with his manner of writing by the wanton murder of his *dramatis personæ.* I feel that I have been swindled out of several hours of enjoyment by the way in which Mr. William Black has ended his Madcap Violet. The first half of this book is very entertaining. The characters of Drummond and Violet are sketched with no great depth or subtlety, it is true, but with a free and skillful hand, and a certain friendliness of tone that gains singularly upon the sympathies. When our feelings are fully enlisted, Drummond's sister, who is represented as a good sort of person, does a stupid but hateful thing which poisons the lives of everybody in the book. This shows not only bad art but bad heart, or at least a great lack of right feeling. The only emotion excited by it is one of anger and grief. It is not touching, it is simply exasperating. We see no Fate slowly settling down on the doomed lovers. We merely perceive Mr. Black putting out their eyes, and killing them when they begin to grow heavy on his hands. It was said to be the custom of the stage-drivers of Nevada, after an overturn of their vehicles, to go about among the maimed survivors and knock them all on the head with a monkey-wrench, to prevent their annoying the company with lawsuits. Mr. Black seems to have adopted the same prudent policy. He evidently could think of no better way than this to dispose of two of the most engaging people he has ever created. His taste for murder as a solvent appears almost a mania in his book. He wants Violet to miss her steamer to New York, and can think no other means to effect this than by killing the harmless little poet of the furniture shop, —so that at the close there is not a household mentioned in the story without its corpse. It is not the awkwardness of all this to which I so much object as its wanton cruelty. The book is spoiled by it. It is as if your cook should put wormwood in your omelette, simply because leaving out the wormwood is the conventional way of making omelettes. I believe if authors believed in their characters they could not treat them so monstrously. This wanton use of death is utterly unlike the spirit of tragedy and serious romance. It is petty and heartless. If it is done in a book otherwise clever, as one of Mr. Black's is sure to be, it shows that the writer cares more for an easy and effective way of getting at the end of his story than he does for the comfort of his readers or the natural development of his characters. I admit that I say these things more in anger than in sorrow.—*From "The Contributors' Club," in the Atlantic Monthly.*

STONE ADZES IN THE PACIFIC.

The adzes of the Hervey Islanders are frequently hafted with carved "Pua" wood. The carving, which is often admirable, was formerly executed with sharks' teeth, and was primarily intended for the adorning of their gods. The fine-pointed patterns is known as "the sharks' teeth pattern" (*nio mango*). Other figures are each supposed, by a stretch of imagination, to represent a man squatting down (*tikitiki tangata*). Some patterns are of recent introduction, and being mere imitations of European designs are destitute of the significations which invariably attached to ancient Polynesian carving. The large square holes are known as "eel-borings" (*ai tuna*); the lateral openings are naturally enough called "clefts" (*kavava*). To carve was the employment of sacred men. The national gods of Mangaia, with one exception, were carved in ironwood by one man, Rori, who was believed to have been specially assisted by the gods for the purpose. The idols were called "carvings" (*tiki* in the Harvey group, *tii* in the Tahitan and Society groups). The stone adzes were secured to their wooden hafts by means of fine cinet, itself esteemed divine. It was fabled that the peculiar way in which the natives of Mangaia fasten their axes was originally taught them by the gods. A famous god, named Tane-mataariki, *i.e.*, Tane-of-royal-face, was considered to be enshrined in a sacred triple axe, which symbolised the three priestly families on the island, without whose aid the gods could not be acceptably worshipped. Tane-of-royal-face was one of the very few much-respected gods not surrendered to the missionaries, but hidden in caves. All trace of this interesting relic of heathen antiquity is now lost. The shape of a god adze differed at the back from those used by artisans in being rounded underneath. These artisans were priests; to use an adze was to be a man of consequence, the skill necessary in using it being invariably referred back to the gods as its source. That the Rev. J. Williams should be able to fell a tree and build a vessel as well as to preach and teach was in perfect harmony with their traditional ideas of a priest-chief. The improved art of carving and plaiting cinet &c., was long ago introduced from Tahiti by a worshipper of Tane. During these employment songs were chanted in a soft low tone to the gods to aid their work. Some of these stones adzes were intended for dispatching their foes. Stone adzes are invariably used laterally, not perpendicularly as with our steel ones. Beds of stone adzes are occasionally discovered. They generally consist of about a dozen adzes, large and small, arranged in a circle, the points being towards the centre. This "treasure-trove" would have been the property of some family exterminated in war. The knowledge of the localities where to find them was of course carefully handed down from one generation to another until the last of the tribe was gone.—*Leisure Hour.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 13th June, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.65 a 2.70
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.60 a 3.70
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	89.00 a 101.00
,, 28 a 32	,,	107.00 a 115.00
,, 38 a 42	,,	112.00 a 124.00
Bombay	,,	76.00 a 78.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.85 a 3.90
,, Brocades Do.	,,	3.80 a 3.85
,, Damask Do.	,,	5.60 a 5.70
English Drills 30 yards	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, 14 lbs.	,,	2.40 a 2.50
,, 15 lbs.	,,	2.60 a 2.70
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, 8 lbs.	,,	1.80 a 1.85
,, 8½ lbs.	,,	1.90 a 2.45
,, 9 lbs.	,,	2.50 a 2.65
,, 10 lbs.	,,	2.85 a 3.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 30 in. 6 lbs.	,,	1.30 a 1.45
,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.45 a 1.60
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	,,	2.05 a 2.10
,, 24 ,, & 38 in. 8 lbs. QL	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, 24 ,, & 39 in. 8 lbs. XX	,,	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.55 a 0.69
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.77
,, Light Red	,,	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	,,	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
,, Figured 24 ,,	,,	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	,,	2.15 a 2.35
,, 3 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian	,,	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.25 a 2.40
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.60 a 3.15
,, 600 ,,	,,	3.50 a 3.55
,, 7,000 ,,	,,	3.50 a 3.55
,, AA	,,	1.65 a 1.70
,, RF	,,	5.90 a 5.95
,, MH	,,	4.62 a 4.65
,, EI	,,	6.10 a 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings	,,	2.30 a 2.55
Brocades	,,	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 2.90
,, 8 lbs.	,,	3.00 a 3.05
,, 9 lbs.	,,	4.40 a 3.50
,, 10 lbs.	,,	5.20 a 5.30
,, 12 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
,, SS	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, S	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, BBB	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, AAA	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, LLL	,,	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
,, Medium	,,	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.80 a 8.90
,, HH Scarlet	,,	9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.60 a 8.70
,, H Scarlet	,,	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figured	,,	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	,,	14.60 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	,,	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
,, Hoop	,,	3.50 a 3.55
,, Bar	,,	2.50 a 2.75
,, Wire	,,	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	,,	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	,,	7.50 a 7.80
,, Lead, LB	,,	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	,,	63.00 a —
,, American	,,	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a 4.10
,, Swedish	,,	5.20 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	,,	8.20 a 8.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
,, Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	,,	1.28 a 1.30
,, 2nd ,,	,,	1.37 a 1.40
Bark, Siam	,,	0.83 a 1.10
,, Camphor	,,	15.20 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	,,	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	10.50 a 11.00
,, ,, Yellow	,,	47.00 a 48.00
,, Hankow, White	,,	59.50 a 60.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,200 a 4,000
,, 2nd ,,	,,	650 a 800
,, 3rd ,,	,,	170 a 250
Brimstone	,,	2.75 a 2.80
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	,,	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, Baroos, clean	,,	4,800 a 5,000
,, Refuse	,,	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	,,	145.00 a 150.00
,, Inferior	,,	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	,,	31.00 a 37.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	10.75 a 10.15
,, Sydney	,,	9.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	,,	25.00 a 29.00
,, Rod	,,	24.50 a 25.00
,, Nails	,,	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Bombay	,,	17.00 a 18.50
,, Shantung	,,	16.20 a 16.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.60 a 16.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Tungchow	,,	16.80 a 16.00
,, Calcutta	,,	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	,,	5.20 a 5.30
,, Siam	,,	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	,,	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	,,	34.50 a 36.00
,, ,, without bones	,,	13.00 a 14.50
,, Chauchow	,,	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	,,	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	,,	Tls. 2.8.5 a 3.8.0
,, Red	,,	3.2.0 a 3.7.5
Dried Lily Flowers	,,	11.00 a 11.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	,,	250 a 300
,, 7 a 8 ,,	,,	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.60 a 1.80
,, American per barrel of 100lbs.		3.40 a 3.50
,, ,, ,, of 200lbs.		6.90 a 7.05
Fungus	,,	28.50 a 29.00
Flints	,,	0.60 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	,,	200.00 a 285.00
,, ,, 2nd ,,	,,	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	,,	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.5.0
,, Superior		Tls. 21.5.0 a 21.8.0
Hemp, Hankow	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, Siam	,,	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	,,	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	,,	5.50 a 5.60
,, 2nd ,,	,,	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	,,	42.00 a 51.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	11.00 a 11.50
,, ,, middle	,,	8.20 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$7.40 a 7.50
Peas, White	,,	2.50 a 2.60
,, Green	,,	2.60 a 2.80
,, Black	,,	2.42 a 2.47
,, Yellow	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Green Beans	,,	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	,,	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	,,	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	,,	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	,,	2,000 a 3,000
,, Mother	,,	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.82 a 1.85
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.69 a 1.71
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.88 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.60 a 1.74
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	7.20 a 7.25
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, Cut	,,	3.85 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	,,	5.60 a 5.80
,, Black	,,	2.85 a 2.90
Sharksfin	,,	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	,,	27.00 a 30.00
,, California	,,	11.50 a 12.00
Stockfish	,,	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	14.00 a 14.50
,, Black	,,	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	,,	3.25 a 3.55
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	8.20 a 8.75
,, South Seas	,,	13.60 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.60 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.35 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	,,	5.20 a 5.45
,, ,, Dark Brown	,,	4.70 a 5.00
,, West Coast, Dark Brown	,,	—
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.60
,, Candy	,,	8.95 a 9.05
,, ,, Foochow	,,	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	8.60 a 9.50
Walnuts	,,	6.25 a 6.86
Wheat, Tientsin	,,	1.75 a 1.85
,, California	,,	1.85 a 1.88
Wood Oil	,,	Tls. 6.1.5.0 a 6.2.0.0
Pea ,,	,,	6.1.3.0 a 6.1.5.0
Tea ,,	,,	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Ajax	June 12	Alex. Kidd	Brit. str	1549	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, &c.
Alaska	June 10	Howard	Amr. str	4011	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Argyll	June 4	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Chinkiang	June 3	Orr	Brit. str	798	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Cooktown
Dale	June 13	Thompson	Brit. str	642	Yuen Fat Hong	
Duna	May 23	John Steele	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	
Emuy	June 4	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Flintshire	June 13	Thomas	Brit. str	1243	A. MacG. Heaton	
Hochung	June 13	Petersen	Chi. str	840	C. M. S. N. Co	
Holyrood	June 11	McVicar	Brit. str	333	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Johang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Japan	June 5	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Java	June 10	Welber	Dut. str	886	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kinghan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Pasig	June 9	Yeanvieter	Span. str	196	Remedios & Co	
Pernambuco	June 14	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Rajanattianubar	June 6	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
S. of Louisiana	June 9	Johnson	Brit. str	1216	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Taiwan	June 11	M. Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Thales	May 29	Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
Washi	June 9	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4	G. Wellner	Brit. str	334	Fook Mow Loong	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Aline	June 3	Guilbert	Brit. bk	300	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Keelung
Anazi	June 4	Hill	Brit. bk	467	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Antioch	June 9	Hemingway	Amr. bk	987	Russell & Co	
Brema	June 5	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Brennero	June 5	Buzzolini	Ital. bk	766	Carlowitz & Co	
B. Brothers	June 9	Goodell	Amr. sh	1493	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Canaan	May 21	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co	
Cariboo	June 5	Lindsay	Brit. bk	699	Borneo Co	
Chinaman	May 20	McKenzie	Brit. bk	690	D. Lapraik & Co	
Daphne	June 13	Arendrup	Brit. sh	954	Meyer & Co	
Dauphin	May 28	Lelionnais	Fren. bg	337	Siemssen & Co	
Diamant	June 5	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Echo	June 4	Tozer	Brit. bk	389	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fifeshire	May 25	R. Ness	Brit. sh	750	Russell & Co	
Fleetwing	May 7	Guest	Amr. sh	829	Olyphant & Co	New York
Formosa	May 29	Hyland	Brit. bk	915	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
F. Perthes	June 4	Kayser	Ger. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
H. N. Carleton	May 29	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	Honolulu
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	Greig	Brit. sh	1299	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Helena	May 4	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Hieronymus	May 24	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Wieler & Co	
Hieronimus	June 4	F. R. Koch	Brit. bk	232	Landstein & Co	
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 20	Carl Oom	Ger. sch	208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow
Iruzn	May 25	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	Chinese	Foochow
Iris	May 18	Rütar	Ger. bk	506	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jacatra	May 25	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Russell & Co	Haiphong
James Wilson	June 13	Preidue	Brit. bk	319	Adamson, Bell & Co	
J. D. Peters	June 9	Lane	Amr. bk	1440	O. & O. S. S. Co	
Leicester	May 21	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Borneo Co	
Lizzie H.	June 6	Babson	Amr. bk	889	Melchers & Co	
Loiterer	Apr. 20	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Madura	May 11	T. Stanton	Brit. bk	970	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
New Era	Apr. 25	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1147	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Osaka	June 13	R. Howe	Brit. bk	527	Meyer & Co	
Palestine	June 5	Scowcutt	Brit. bk	598	Melchers & Co	
Panola	June 4	Lunt	Amr. sch	597	Landstein & Co	
R. Henderson	June 9	Gunn	Brit. bk	685	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Roderick Hay	June 3	Nicolson	Brit. bk	290	Rozario & Co	
Rotterdam	May 25	L. T. Dik	Dut. bk	760	Melchers & Co	
S. Packet	June 3	Verduin	Dut. bk	496	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Stracathro	May 18	Millar	Brit. bk	1159	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Thos. Lord	Apr. 12	Hall	Amr. sh	1315	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
T. Family	June 9	Brown	Brit. sch	198	Chinese	
Wodan	June 10	Meyer	Ger. bk	499	Wieler & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
A. E. Vidal	May 29	Schreiber	Ger. bk	332	Wieler & Co	
Victory	May 22	Whiting	Brit. bk	212	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Amoy	June 12	G. H. Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	June 11	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chun-tung	—	—	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-hoo	—	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ling-feng	—	Farrow	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1390	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Shen-chi	—	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 6th June, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	Amaral	Port. g-b.	400		

Running between Canton and Macao.

SWATOW.

In port on 6th June, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alex. Newton	May 30	Newton	Brit. bk	331	Ed. Vincent & Co	
Alice Mary	June 5	Rodgers	Brit. bk	360	Dircks & Co	Foochow
Anna	May 31	Davidson	Ger. bk	331	Dircks & Co	
Arabella	May 20	Pearson	Brit. bk	665	Dircks & Co	Amoy
Hermine	June 5	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Louisa	May 24	Griksen	Dan. sch	241	Dircks & Co	Foochow
P. Seraphi	June 6	Munchow	Siam. bk	454	Master	Bangkok
Woodlark	May 29	Largie	Brit. sch	369	Bradley & Co	London

AMOY.

In port on 30th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Almatia	May 16	Blanchard	Amr. sch	367	Boyd & Co	
Assens	May 6	Vandel	Dan. bk	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Benedicta	May 27	Jensen	Ger. sch	247	Dodd & Co	
Catharina	May 6	Loose	Ger. bk	359	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
H. Armitage	May 7	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Boyd & Co	
Otto	May 19	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Dodd & Co	
Robicon	May 29	Timmsen	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
T. & Nelly	May 23	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	386	J. Alexander	
Willie	May 23	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 2nd June, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Benarty	May 30	Potter	Brit. str	1119	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
E. C. Mutch	May 20	Mutch	Brit. sch	182	Chinese	Chefoo
Fleurs Castle	May 17	Thomson	Brit. str	1622	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Glenfinlas	May 21	Wilcox	Brit. str	1366	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Hadda	May 30	Lund	Ger. bk	473	Chinese	
Killarney	May 25	O'Neil	Brit. str	1060	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Colonies
Penguin	May 21	Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Viking	May 29	Castle	Brit. str	1685	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Wm. Manson	May 6	King	Brit. bk	366	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Woollahra	Apr. 28	Barneson	Brit. bk	942	Chinese	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 3rd June, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tug small craft, and receiving hulks employ on the Yang-tse are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
B. Aymar	May 25	Lapham	Amr. bk	517	S. C. Farnham & Co	
Eaglet	May 30	Nicol	Brit. bk	331	Morris & Co	
Emulation	May 23	Gunn	Brit. bk	310	Order	
Hopeful	May 28	Dancaster	Brit. bk	315	Fraser & Co	
J. Nicholson	May 23	Campbell	Brit. bk	685	Fraser & Co	
Louisa	May 31	Simons	Brit. bk	250	Order	
Osburgha	May 16	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Morris & Co	
Pelham	May 26	Axford	Brit. bg	473	Order	
Windhover	May 21	Findlay	Brit. bk	346	Blain & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 30th May, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
B. Castle	May 8	Heath	Brit. bk	591	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Flying Spur	May 16	Croot	Brit. bk	735	L. Kniffler & Co	
Scawfell	May 23	Campbell	Brit. bk	480	Walsh, Hall & Co	

MANILA.

In port on 6th June, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Argonaut	May 28	Anderson	Brit. bk	1072	Order	New York
Bertha	May 28	Binge	Ger. bk	542	Order	London
[illegible]	May 12		Brit. bk	815	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
[illegible]	May 26		Ger. bk	315	Order	
[illegible]	May 12		Span. bk	534	M. Franco	
Christian	May 28		Ger. bk	360	F. Richardson & Co	Channel
[illegible]	May 28		Brit. bk	487	Order	
Gaspar	May 3		Brit. bk	830	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Havilah	May 21	Garthly	Brit. bk	487	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
[illegible]	May 25		Ger. bk	398	Tillson, Hermann & Co	Liverpool
Humboldt	May 17		Ger. bk	383	J. French & Co	Shanghai
[illegible]	May 31		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Martin, Dyce & Co	New York
Lord of the Isles	May 2		Brit. bk	[illegible]	Martin, Dyce & Co	London
M. Whitridge	May 23	Cuttle	Amr. sh	686	Order	New York
National	May 25		Amr. sh	[illegible]	Order	
[illegible]	May 5		Fren. bk	[illegible]	Order	
Teresa	May 29		Span. bk	251	Order	
W. Australian	May 21		Brit. bk	590	Smith, Bell & Co	Liverpool

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	double sc. corvette	17	400	[illegible]	Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun v'l	3	60	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Yokohama
Fly	[illegible]	4	160	Com. John Bruce	En route to Chefoo
Frolic	double sc. gun v'l	4	120	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Hongkong
Growler	double sc. gun v'l	4	60	[illegible]	Singapore
Hart	double sc. gun v'l	4	60	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun v'l	4	60	[illegible]	Shanghai
Juno	steam corvette	6	200	Captain Poland	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun v'l	3	60	Com. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun v'l	4	60	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, [illegible]	Chinkiang
Lily	[illegible]	3	85	Com. Cochrane [Bar.]	Hongkong
Magpie	double sc. gun-v'l	3	60	[illegible]	Hongkong
Meanee	[illegible]			[illegible]	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun v'l	4	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Moorhen	gunboat	3	20	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gunboat	3	[illegible]	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	[illegible]
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	80	Lieut.-Com. Paget	Foochow
Sheldrake	gunboat	3	20	Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier	[illegible]
Swinger	gunboat	3	20	[illegible]	Surveying
Sylvia	surveying vessel	4	150	Captain B. W. Bax	Surveying Nagasaki
Thistle	gunboat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kobe
Victor Emmanuel	[illegible]	2	50	[illegible] Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Guns.	Captain.
Mayenne	[illegible] g.-b.		— Lelievre
[illegible]	[illegible]		Don Juan Rapallo

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Bombay	May [illegible]	R. E. Smith	Brit. str	[illegible]	P. & O. S. N. Co	
[illegible]			Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	Yokohama

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